[Frem the New York Tribune, Nev. 8.] Whoever shall write the history of the late poli-Wheever shall write the history of the late political contest will have to record the disastrous failure of an attempt to enforce upon the whig party an entward uniformity of opinion and action with regard to human slavery. For this uniformity there is no foundation either in fact or in tradition; our Northern and Southern poople have always regarded slavery with very different eyes, and, so long as it shall exist among us, probably always will. In no national convention, in no congressional caucus, in no assemblage claiming to speak in behalf of the whigs of the whole Union, was there ever an assumption of power to create or declare uniformity on this subject prior to this present 1852. Messrs. Toombs and Stephens did, indeed, attempt to force such a declaration in the congressional caucus of December, 1849, but their repulse was signal and conclusive, leaving them only the old resort of defeating the party they could not control. The second attempt of the kind was made by the opponents of General Scott's nomination in the last Baltimore Convention—with what success has been told in the succeeding canvass and

success has been told in the succeeding canvass and Another extraordinary feature of the late can-

Another extraordinary feature of the late canmas was the virtual combination of the magnates
and usual managers of both the great parties, poworfully aided, though not with such evident malice
prepense, by those of the third party, to hunt down
and crush a single individual, and he no candidate
for effice, and no wise connected with the dispensation of spoils. Gov. Seward not only holds no post
of pewer or influence under the present administration, but he stood expressly pledged to refuse any
where the next, had Gen. Scott been chosen. No
matter what might have been the result of the recent centest, he would have remained what he now
is and for three years must continue to be—a Senacent contest, he would have remained what he now is and for three years must continue to be—a Sonator from the State of New York. And yet against bim have the batteries of the now victorious host been pointed throughout the canvass; the fire of the traitors in the whig camp has all been aimed at his devoted head. Members of Congress, electors of President, and various orders of ex notables, have renounced the whig party by which they have hitherto been hencred and cherished, with no other avowed reason than this—that General Scott was the "Seward andidate," and therefore must be crushed. "Seward!" "Seward!" has been the burden of our adversaries song from the outset—the theme on which the Sasorg from the outset—the theme on which the Sa-tantic press has expended half its venom, and on which the journals subsisting on adventisements of women and children for sale, have expatiated with nnequalied persistence and fervor. The whig po-tentales who have given their means and their names toward the promotion and support of "Webster Union" tickets, have done so to feed fat their grudge, Dinon" tickets, have doneso to feed lat their grudge, net against Scott, but against Seward; to that end have mercanille whigs by thousands either refused to vote for President at all, or voted plump for Pierce and King-ready not merely to defeat, but to arnihilate the whig party, if they might thereby demolish Seward. To this end, too, have extra exertions been put forth by the barnburners, who feel that their recreancy and shame can never be feel that their recreancy and shame can never be effaced from the public recollection so long as Gov. Seward remains in the Senate, faithful to the prin-ciples and convictions which have rendered his name detected by every trafficker in human siness, by every perpetrator of legalized villanies, throughout the civilized world.

the civilized world.

Well: the conspiracy of Aristocrat with Jacobin, Slave Trader with Agrarian, Pearl street with the Five Points, has been crowned with unmeasued success. Gen Scott is overwheimingly defeated, and the whig party not merely disconfited but annihilated. We have no prophetic ken, and make no pretensions to reading the future; but we do not see how the whig party as such can ever be railied again. Defeat is but an accident, to which any party may be subjected; but a defeat based on comprehensive, systematic treachery, like that just experienced, can

be subjected; but a defeat based on comprehensive, systematic treachery, like that just experienced, can hardly be other than conclusive.

For it must be considered that even those cotton journals and politicians which finally yielded a reductant support to Gen. Scott, had taken such a course preparatory to the whig National Convention as to neutralize and paralyze the subsequent acquiescence. They set out with the assumption that Gen. Scott must not be nominated, since his nomination would be a "Seward" triumph, which all the Bouth and conservatives everywhere must repudiate. When, therefore, they came round, and undertook to commend the nomination which they had so unsparingly denounced in advance, their adversaries commend the nomination which they had so unsparingly denounced in advance, their adversaries had only to quote against them their own distribes, hardly yet cold, to prove that, on their own showing, can Scott should be opposed and defeated because of "Sewardism". Thus they had taken the precaution to render their support of Gen. Scott a nulity before they could be required to proffer it. The result, it is now obvious, could hardly have been other than it is.

other than it is:
"But," says one, "how does all this prove the
whig party sanihilated? Why may it not regain
its former strength by eschewing or avoiding Sea-

We answer-If you mean simply that the whice party can rally and regain its former power by mere ly purging itself of all that is stigmatized as "Sew by purging itself of all that is stigmatized as "Sew-ardiam," we entreat you to go shead with the ex-periment. There is nothing more to risk or lose now, and there can be no harm in trying this on and trying it out. We whom you call "Sewardites" are tired, and will gladly rest namile and let you go ahead as you see fit. Whether your anti-pro-gressive, pro-slavery whig party would be stronger than that which has just been routed, or would re-semble on trial "the tragedy of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet omitted," can better be determined after than hefore a trial. There can be no reasonapart of Hamlet omitted, can better be determined after than before a trial. There can be no reasona-ble objection to that. But if you mean that those to spite and destroy

whom you have just broken down, the party will follow and sustain you in restoring and re-establish-ing it, with the understanding that they are to be ing it, with the understanding that they are to be aliens and servitors therein, until they consent to suppress their own convictions and profess your views, we would advise you not to invest either efforts or hopes in so wild a speculation. They are in no hurry to move at all; when they do take part with you in another canvass, it will be as your equals and nothing short of it. They are not gaing into a convention with you ngain, to have your notions foisted into the party creed, and their candidate then beaten by you, notwithstanding his acceptance of your platform. They will not consent that a candidate's avowed determination to regard and treat all whigs with equal favor, whatever their views of the last Baltimore platform, shall be deemed a sufficient reason for his deleat at your hands. If they are to be proscribed, they prefer to safer at the hands of their avowed and consistent adversaries, rather than at those of superficial but treacherous compatitots.

But we were speaking of " Sewandiam '

The specific, addresses, arguments and messages of William H. Seward, are now in process of preparation for the press sy George E Baker, Esq., and will probably be published next spring. It has been deemed by the editor desirable that the work be complete, containing every official paper or public speech of Governor Saward, whereof any record remains, and to present it exactly as it was originally given to the public. The whole will make three full cetaves of some 600 pages each, and will be published in a style rendering it worthy of a place in any good library, so that all the hereries, extravaany good library, so that all the necesses, extrava-ganeies, and atrocities wherewith Gov S. is popu-larly charged will be readily accessible to all and those who accuse him of recommending that foreign languages and unpopular theologies shall be taught in our public schools (or some of them) will no longer have the excuse of ignorance for their misrepresentation.

We believe there is no other American states man

now living whose works embody so much that will fix and reward the student's attention as do those of Gov. Seward. Popular education in all its phases; erime and its penalties; political economy in its adaptions to our national condition; slavery, its adaptions to our national condition; slavery, its percepatives, and their limitations; free soil and the compromise; anti-rent and manorial land to-nurs; the currency, &c., &c., have been discussed by him for the last quarter of a century with a vigor and clearness which leave nothing to be desired by his friends. When his writings shall be fairly and accessibly before the American prople, they will be able to see why he is the best abused and most widely hated man on the continent, and why the meekest utterance in behalf of outraged justice and humanity excites more commotion and active hatred than the most sweeping denunciation of all that is upright and commendable. In short, there is a manifest requirement that since the whig party has been demolehed and the nation delivered bound hand and foot to flibusterism and the alavery party has been demolered and the nation delivered bound hand and foot to fibusterism and the alavery propaganda, out of antipathy to and dread of "Se-wardism," the public should know precisely and clearly what "Sewardism" is: and, therefore, we thank Mr. Baker for his undertaking, which can hardly fail to prove every way successful.

Incidents of the Campaign.

Incidents of the Campaign.

A whig paper is New Jerrey in amouncing their defeat, quotes from Mitton as follows:

"Earth feit the wound, and nature from her seat, Sighing through all her works gave signs of wee, That all was lost."

It is said that at the last election. Pierce was running for President, and Scott was running against Habe.

A gentleman in Buffulo says that he is now going to renounce whiggery, that he has worked hard for the party for twenty years, and all he ever got was the inflamatory rhoundless.

The Madion county Whig accounts for Gen. Sout's de-feat in the fact that his "mulitary career disqualified him from running." He had never run, and couldn't learn how.

how.

The Albany Register says, we are picking up a very respectable number of Assemblymen, Sheriffs, Clerks, &c. here and there, considering the "awful" democratic majerities on the State and Electoral Hekels. We are "thankful for small favors."

During the recent visit of Mr. Webster to his farm at Frankins, a lady, a relative, remarked to him. "Well, Mr. Webster, I was really in hopes that some time I should

see a live President of the United States." "You will yet, Madean," was the instant reply of Mr. Webster, "if you and General Pierce live until next March." We have the above from the lips of the husband of the lady, who was himself present.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1852. The Eletion-Both Parties Disappointed - The Whags Unle reed-The Anti-Renter's Disbanded-

The Effect of the "Test" Question. A majority of more than eight hundred in this city for Pierce and King, and a corresponding vote for the State ticket and local officers, has astonished the democrats themselves, and dumbfounded the whigs. Both parties are greatly disappointed at the result. It was supposed that this city was fair debatable ground, and either party would have been satisfied with a majority ever so small. Last year, when the democracy carried their Mayor and Recorder by an average of eight hundred majority, the whigs attributed their defeat to the unpopularity of their candidates. Now, they have not so plausible an excuse, for they talked loudly and sternly of the strength of General Scott and Governor Hunt, and vauntingly boasted of carrying the cleation in their favor. Whatever might have been the opinion heretofore, and however worth doubt might have existed, it is now reduced to a certainty that the gain for the democracy in this city, for a few years past, has been gradually increasing to such an extent that it has become democratic by a reliable majority. The whigs have no excuse to

reliable majority. The whigs have no excuse to offer for their defeat, for they acted in perfect harmony, and fought with as much zeal and determination as ever before.

Besides giving the national and State ticket unprecedented majorities, the demoracy of Albany have reason to exult in the election of Rafus W. Peckham, Esq., to the next Congress. With the exception of Bradford R. Wood, Esq., they have not been represented in the national legislature for near a quarter of a century. Mr. Wood served one term, and the remainder of the time the whigs have occupied the station, and so incempetent were they, as is also the present member, that the people of the district are not aware of the last step he has taken for their interest. Schooleraft step he has taken for their interest. Schooleraft merely acted for Weed and Seward. The election of Peckham will be an advantage to the district. He is a man of the highest legal attainments, and stands in the front rank of the New York bar. With

stands in the front rank of the New York bar. With him and your Cutting, the democracy of the Empire State will be most ably represented.

This is the first time in twenty years that a democracie Sheriff has succeeded in this county. On two or three occasions the prize would have been strained had not the camp contained traitors, who on account of personal disappointments, proved treatherous to the candidates. During the last three or four terms the whigs succeeded in cajoling the anti-renters, by whose assistance they uniformly succeeded. On this occasion both parties disregarded the "calico gentlemen," and the result has been the election of John McEwen, the democratic candidate, by a very large majority. The election of this officer will great y strengthen the party, as the political influence which he will be able to exercise is greater than in any other portion of the cise is greater than in any other portion of the ate, the city of, New York excepted. The anti-renters, as an organization, are disband-

ed. The reflecting portion are content with the recent decisions of Judge Harris in relation to title, and with that of the Court of Appeals abolishing the quarter sales. That class of voters generally returned to their respective political ranks, and gave their suffrages to enadidates without any reference to the "manor difficulties." Nice tenths are satisfied that the excitement has mostly been kept in political demangages and demostly been kept up political demagogues and de-

mostly been kept up political demagogues and deceptive lawyers.

The whigs are heartily ashamed of themselves for throwing a religious firebrard into the canvass. They have seen the folly and injustice of attempting to array one religious denomination against all others. Instead of securing the Catholic frish vote, they have driven the few who were whigs directly into the democratic ranks, for they never voted more unitedly, nor worked at the polls more actively, at any time, for any candidate, than they did yesterday for Franklin Pierce. They resented the aspersions sought to be east upon the democratic candidate by giving him their united vote. The New Hampshire test question, raised by the whigs to injure the General, has produced a reaction here, and undoubtedly throughout the whole nation, by which he received more than fifty thousand additional votes.

majority of the House of Assembly, will threw the entire administration of the State government in de-mocratic hands. They assume power in the midst of considerable difficulty; but from the well known discretion, capacity and wisdom of the public offi-cers, it is expected that they will so administer the government as will satisfy a majority of the people.

Our Washington Correspondence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1852. The Season in Washington-The Attractions of the City-Death of Mr. Webster, &c.

The weather here is heavenly-the sky blue, the air soft and pure, the sunbeams revelling amid the autumnal foliage, as if to warm the dying leaves into life again, or take a last parting embrace, be fore the rude and cold storm shall sever them from the parent stems, on which they have quivered out their brief summer, and scatter them over the face

of the country.

It requires little of the imagination, as one strolls over those capitol grounds, to fancy the slight meaning of the wind to be the requiem of those trees, and chrubs, and flowers, to the memory of Downing. How he did love them all, save only the aleanthus. Where will be found one, with taste so refleed and judgment so matured, and skill so perfect, to take the place of this lamented man?

Nature has her broathing times, and her seasons of rest, as well as man. It is a relief here always when a session of Congress terminates. Every thing seems to enjoy the interval -and silence is so sweet, after the bustle, and confusion, and same ness, and duliness, of a long session. We have all this here now. The very Potomac is a leep. Its waveless surface lies flat, and still, and silvery, like a mirror. The vessels upon it are at a stand still; and the sails and flags all hang lifeless by the masts.

and the sails and flags all hang lifeless by the masts. The stoarnboats alone disturb this tranquility.

There is, however, a good deal of busile in doors. The hotel keepers and boarding house managers are all hard at work, putting things in order for the coning winter. Willard would seem to have resolved to make his hotel a new and highly attractive place. If the public eye could see what is being done for the public accommodation and comfut, by this intelligent, and courteous, and experienced hotel keeper, a corresponding gratification would be felt by those who intend making his house their headquarters. His spartments are already being taken by many who are the elite of the land, from the North. South, East, and West. Our friend major Field, who is so well and so favorably known for his gentlemanly courtesy and well drilled expe-Mejor Field, who is so well and so favorably known for his gentlemanly contresy and well drilled experience, is econd in command at Willard's. No wonder the gentleman boarders at the New York Hotel should have testified their approbation of Major Field's civilities and competency, by presenting him, on leaving that fine establishment for this city and Williard's, with a service of plate. Washington has many attractions, and is increasing rapidly in buildings and population. Time was when the question of a removal of the seat of government was entertained even in Congress. But that time, I think, has gone by forever. The enlargement of the capitol—the Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington Monument, together with the great increase in population, and the com-

largement of the capitol—the Smithsonian Institution, and the Washington Monument, together with the great increase in population, and the comforts of living, are so many anchors to hold the capitol to its present moorings. And then it is called Washington.

What sound is this? Why these suppressed sighs? Why all this gloom? What brings men together, in groups; and what make them speak in whispers! And whence the gloom that mantice every ceuntonance? Webster is dead? The greatest of his race is gene. Like the sun, after having illumined, and warmed, and blessed the world—after having sped his way to the West, and made for himself, of the surrounding clouds, a pavilion of glory, and attracted all eyes to the splendor of his track and the gorgeousness of his setting, sinks below the horizon, so has Webster gone down from a peer-less track of light, and amidst aglorious setting, to the darkness and silence of the tomb. How the heart struggles to lighten itself of the oppressive load which attends the announcement of the death of this matchless man. I cannot open my eyes without seeing everything here in close association with his name and fame. You capitol—the ways to it—the grounds around and about it—the Supreme Court room—the surrounding hills and the intervening valleys—the Cabinet, where he was preeninent in council—the State department, whence radiated from his great mind instructions for the guidance of our foreign policy—the social circle, of which he was the charm—the poor, who never found his hand shut, or his heart insensible to their need—and the church, where he went to worship God—and, all, are in association with Daniel Webster. He lives in them all, dead though he be, and will live after yon dome and those spires shall have crumbled into dust. What a Yacuum in the dominion of mind? Who, and what, shall all it? Lorgains. lust What a Facuum in the dominion of Who, and what, shall fill it? LORRAINS

A young man, named Peter Giblin, was shot in a porter house at Columbus. Ohio, on the morning of the 3d inst, and died of his wounds the same evening.

mind!

Our Quebec Correspondence.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2, 1852. Mortality in Quebec-The Houses of Parliament-Adjournment - The Gold Discoveries, &c., &c.

Though voted down by the House the other day, t has now been determined on by the government to adjourn Parliament for a month or six weeks, the sudden death of Colonel Antrobus, Lord Elgin's pepular provincial aide de camp, having hastened such decision. Government will, if possible, endeavor to " hang on" for a few days, to pass some of the most pressing measures, such as the Railway bill, Steam ship bill for the line of steamers to Europe, Clergy Reserves, Commercial Policy, &c., but whether they pass all or even one of these measures till the re-assembling of Parliament is extremely doubtful, owing to the cholera panic, which seems to have seized members

Mr. Tirrrell, M P., deceased, was deservedly regretted; one of the messengers of the House has also died. A servant of Sir Allen McNab was the next victim; and yesterday saw consigned to the tomb the last remains of Colonel Antrobus, whom all strangers visiting Quebec, and having had occasion to communicate with the Governor-General. must recollect with the liveliest gratitude for hiearbanity and unpretending kindness, and whose memory among the citizens of Quebec is cherished with the utmost esteem. Colonel Antrobus was a Canadian by birth, having abandoned the profession of law for that of arms, and in his old age had settled down to the quiet duties of provincial aidede camp to the Governor-General. His generosity of life has prevented his laying up much for the support of the large family he leaves behind, to whom the death of their protector must prove a most melancholy affliction.

The present House of Parliament, though an extremely handsome building, and elegantly furnished, is yet so badly ventilated that many suppose the disease which has proved so fatal has been occasioned by the noxious effluvia still lurking there, and that it will require an entire abandonment of the building, and stripping of its contents, to make it safe for members, whose spirits, becoming so animated with the centention of political debate, and whose system, so forced by high living, render them peculiar and sympathizing subjects for any epidemic which this changeful assess may inspire.

which this changeful season may inspire.

The great fear is, however, very groundless.
The average deaths are not remarkably numerous, and perhaps the true secret of all of any note that have occurred have been more owing to previous sickness and inattention, too high living, bad venti-lation, and heated rooms, and the natural consequence attending the present change from autumn

quence attending the present charge from autumn to winter.

Canada is likely to become a great gold producing country. Several lumps, each worth from £500 to £500 to £500, have been recently discovered at the Chaudiere mines, about thirty miles from this city; and an American yesterday showed me a specimen he had collected in a chort time worth §2. According to his statements the quartz exists very largely, and, with the usual enterprising spirit of his countrymen, he himself is bidding high for a share of the mines, the locality of which, for thirty or forty miles around, belong exclusively to Dr. Douglas, of this city, and who has refused a bonus of \$40,000 for such interest as the American gentleman referred to wished to acquire.

There is no doubt, from the range of hill and formation of land, that gold exists in large quantities,

There is no doubt, from the range of hill and formation of land, that gold exists in large quantities, and though the writer has not seen the nugget of £800, he has it from undoubted authority that such a lump has been obtained.

As the result of the efforts of Mr. James Whitman, agent of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations at New York, streamous efforts are being made in Canada to have its resources and industry represented on the occasion of the exhibition next year.

Public meetings have been held in the chief cities, the press unanimously support the demand the peo-

Public meetings have been held in the chief cities, the press unanimously support the demand the people are making for an appropriation by the government to assist them in doing so effectively, and, indeal, the Executive is favorable to the matter. On Saturday last a memorial to that effect, signed by great numbers of the most influential citizens of Quebec, was presented in Parliament by the Hon Mr. Chaveau, Solicitor General, who made a speech in its favor. Individually, members as they have expressed their opinion are also favorable; but the sudden adjournment of the Legislature may postpone immediate action in the matter.

One of the most beautiful eulogies I have yet seen appeared in the Quebec Morning Chronicle of last week, on the death of the Immented Daniel Webster, whose standing and worth were held in the greatest respect in Canada.

The election for the electors of the next President of the United States, which to-day is engrossing all

of the United States, which to-day is engressing all interests of the Union, is looked upon with considerable attention by Canada; and many think the introduction of the measures proposed by Mr. Hinks, in favor of the St. Lawrence importation, may hang upon the results of to-day's voting in the United States.

Our Mexican Correspondence. ACAPULCO, Oct. 1, 1852.

Irrival of Steamers-The Value of the Consulate The Survey of the Mescala-Senator Gwin, &c. A letter from this port may have but little inter. est for you, and in fact there is nothing of stirring importance to communicate. This city is decidedly doll, except when some of the American steamers

come in. Then the presence of five hundred or more strangers makes the place quite lively. Within the last week, the steamers California and Cortes, bound from Panama to San Francisco, have touched at this port. The Cortes made the run from Panama to this harbor in five days and eighteen hours-a very short passage. Both these vessels were crowded with passengers, and being here at the same time. gave considerable animation to the streets and Mr Rice, the American Consul, will leave here

for the States in a month or two. His successor, Mr. Slocum, will arrive before his departure. Some strange stories reach New York from this part of the world, and the published statement respecting the d ficulties between Mr. Rice and the authorities here are some of the very strangest. The department at Washington has permitted the Mexican version of the dispute to be published by authority, while the Consul's side of the story has been entirely supercesed. I do not knew which version of the affair is correct, but I do knew that Governor Letcher, the American Minister in Mexico, instructed Mr. litee how to set, and sanctioned his whole proceedings. Of course, the Consul has "the documents," and on his return may dispose some persons to in-quire why he was recalled. The consulate is sup-posed to be a lucrative one, but as to that it is a

and on his return may dispose some persons to inquire why he was recalled. The consultate is supposed to be a lucrative one, but as to that it is a question of quien sabe. No censul can live here for less than \$3,000 a year, and the fees in ordinary times will not amount to the third of that sum. By a series of accidents, such as the wrecking of the North America, and the abandonment of several vessels in this port, the last year was quite productive—paying to the consul some \$17,000. But the same good fortune cannot again happen, as it never before occurred. I mention these facts for the benefit of those patriots who are now studying the blue book; to be ready with their applications on the 4th of March next. I would not take this consulate, nor permit any friend to accept it.

Some days ago, this place was enlivened by the arrival from down the coast of the surveying party sent out from New York, to explore and report upon the practicability of navigating with steambonts the river Zacatnea or Mescala. No one here supposed that the river could be navigated, from the quantity of falls said to be in the stream. But this party say they found no falls or other obstacles; that the river is of easy navigation; and the voluminous notes of the survey seem to fully bear them out in their opinion. Some of our Americans who live here are already disposed to pull up their tent pins, and move to the mouth of this river at the Bay of Petacolco, as there does not seem to be any doubt of the company in your city pushing the matter through. I was present at a conversation between Dr. Gwin, the Senator from California, and Col. Ramsey, who is at the head of this surveying commission, in which the nature of the whole country lying between this coast and the Gair of Mexico, in the direction of Vera Cruz, was fairly explained by the latter. The Colonel has in his presession amap prepared for his own use, which so essentially differs from the other maps of this country, as to completely in error as to much of the topography, and th topography, and the courses of rivers and ranges of mountains in this republic. The remark was made that Humboldt could not be relied on for any part of Mexico which he had not seen with his own eyes, and observed with his own instruments. In corroboration of this, Col. Ramsey pointed out the course of a river, the existence of a rich and fertile valley, and an excellent carriage road, where Humboldt on his map lays down one of the loftiest ranges of mountains in Mexico. The other gentleman agreed with him, and added that they had come over the road in a carriage. of Mexico which he had not seen with his own eyes, and observed with his own instruments. In corroboration of this, Col. Ramsey pointed out the course of a river, the existence of a rich and fertile valley, and an excellent carriage road, where Hugaboldt on his map lays down one of the loftjest ranges of mountains in Mexico. The other goutlemen agreed with him, and added that they had come over the road in a carriage.

The exploring party all say that mails can easily be carried from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, or to the mouth of the river Zacatuca in three days. This fact, Senster Gwin said, he had much doubted in Washington, before the passage of the law for pointed with the series after I am gone. Let them ever remind you of Julia and Edward."

making this line of communication a mail rowte. After these explanations, he was happy to say that he new thought it could be done.

Capt. Reynolds, of Flushing, a Hurl Gate pilot on the Sound, Mr. Parnom, and the rest of the commission, will return by the first steamer to New York. Ramsey goes up to Guerrero, the capital of this State, and from thence to Mexico. As he has this exclusive privilege from the Mexican government for carrying all transit foreign mails across the republic; and as the United States government ascordered a California mail route to be established the republic; and as the United States government has ordered a California mail route to be establish across this line to New Orleans, and appropriate \$500,000 for the compensation, it is supposed her that all obstacles to a speedy communication wit Vera Cruz are now at an end.

One Week later from Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Picayane, Nov. 1.]

By the brig America, Capt Maloney, we have received our files of Vera Cruz papers to the 12th, Jalapa to the 7th, and from the city of Mexico to the 7th of October.

The Siglo Diez y Neues of the 3d ult. says:—
Yesterday was the day named by the commission for opening the propositions for the Tehuantepec carriage road and railway. A fifth proposition having been presented by Senor Lacunza beyond the terms and time named in the call, all the bidders protested against the bid, and refused to recognize it if it was opened. On each bidder being called upon to recognize his scaled proposal, the representatives of the mixed company said their proposition was contained in three sheets, and there appearing only one in the hands of the commissioners, it was evident they could not form an exact and impartial judgment on incomplete documents; that they protested against the opening of their propositions, and if the commissioner hen wished to proceed they had nothing further to say. The other bidders asked that all the propositions should be opened, but the commissioners not feeling themselves authorized so to do, resolved to suspend proceedings until rext day, in order to consult with the government.

We find no further mention of this subject, until

themselves authorized so to do, resolved to suspend proceedings until rext day, in order to consult with the government.

We find no further mention of this subject, until the Siglo Diez y Neuve of the 7th, which says:—
With respect to the propositions for the road, we cannot form any opinion while we know the terms of the Guadalupe company only. If in this affair there is to be a secret part, the partial publicity will be of no service. With respect to the proposition of Senor Ballange, it seems to us strange indeed that this gentleman should be said to represent a Mexican company, when not a single Mexican name is presented by him, and we think the government and commissioners should take care to be well assured of the existence of companies bidding. In regard to the too late proposal, we understand it is from Mr. Stephens, who is represented by Mejia and Calderon. Senor Arrago said at first that it came from Senor Lacunza, through the President; afterwards he said that the doen received in due time by Senor Ramirez. The idea has been started that the company which obtains the grent shall assume the responsibility of satisfying the claims of the United States. Leaving the examination of this idea to some other time, it would seem to us that this is equivalent to recognizing those claims, which are entirely groundless, and such a step would be dishonorable for Mexico, and would introduce an enormous difficulty into the question.

Riva Palacio has addressed a letter to the editors of the Siglo Diez y Nueve, in the name of Munoz Ledo, enclosing them the propositions of the Guana.

of the Siglo Diez y Nueve, in the name of Munoz Ledo, enclosing them the propositions of the Guana-juato Company, in which he says that State, and those of Mexico and Oszacca are associated. The

propositions are, that—

The supreme government shall associate with the company, which shall receive the exclusive privilege, without any other restrictions than the law of the 14th March, 1852.

The company to build a carriage road within three years; and within four years after that, the railroad to

e finished.

The company to receive all transit dues, storage, &c. The company to receive an transit dues, storage, &c., for such time as necessary to reimburse the outlay, provided it does not exceed eighty years.

The government to cede to the company all public lands it may concider necessary for the building of the road and its appurtenances, with the right to use the wood and material on public lands—private lands to be read for.

paid for.

Machinery &c., for the road, to pay no i and during the first year food for operatives snd curing the first year tood for operatives to have the same exemption.

The company to build the wharves, docks, and other works necessary for the security of the ports—Mexican troops to be carried free, and Mexican munitions of war at a tariff of seventy-five per cent less than freight. Transit to be free to all nations, excepting only such restrictions as the government may impose. Foreign troops and munitions to be conveyed only by express license of the government.

troops and munitions to be conveyed only by express license of the government.

The company having no views of lucre in the proposition, and considering only the interest, safety and independence of the country, leaves to the Congress the stipulation of the recompense they shall receive after the road has paid for itself.

The company will give security for the performance of the work.

the work.

War. epedemic, or other accident which may delay the execution thereof, shall retrieve the responsibility of the Government shall not authorize the cutting of an inter-oceanic canal until the railroad is finished. Government to take one-third interest in the work. The shareholders not to sell their stock to any other than a shareholder, without the consent of a majority

The law of the press had been published by nearly

The law of the press had been published by nearly all of the governors of the States. The Governor of Guansjuste had not done so, considering it unconstitutional.

The Tempoalteea, of Jalapa, published an extra on the 5th, with a letter to the Governor, stating that the insurgents had again entered Orizaba, and that fighting was going on in the streets between them and the national guard. At night, the guard had lost five killed and eleven wounded, and as the enemy held several positions, the letter says they would begin sgain the next morning.

The Universal, of the 3d, says:—
Even during the day there are theops in all the towers of the capital. Many half-pay and retired officers had received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service.

The propositions made by Count Cortina for the of the railroad between Maxico and Tie pan, have been approved by the government.

In Michoacan a decree had been published imposing a penalty of death on the chiefs of pronun-The Siglo Diez y Nueve says:-Last night several

men went into the cathedral, and tying the six sa-cristans, broke open and robbed the safe of one of the priests. One of the sacristans was slightly wounded. The robbers fled. Several robberies of the diligence had taken place.
Rebelledo had been attacked when at the head of thirty five or forty men, and the band dispersed.
A band of Apachas had been defeated near Teenado,

The Secretary of the French Legation had re-turned to Mexico, as was supposed, with important despatches relative to the two and a half million

business.

Gen. Uraga had refused the command offered him

Gen. Uraga had refused the command offered him in Guanajuato, and had determined to settle as a planter in the Sierra.

Two companies of troops were ordered from the capital to Chalco.

An epidemic similar to the cholera has broken out at Acapulco.

Captain Whitney, who came passenger in the schooner Anita, from Tabasco, reports that the schooner Eclipse, which was seized by the Mexican au horities, some three months since, still remained under science. The brig Spicific left Tabasco for Boston on the 21st ult, under protest. The brig Captain Tem was loading for a Northern port.

Personal Memorials of Daniel Webster Personal Memorials of Daniel Webster The house in which Mr. Webster was born is not now standing, but a correct drawing has been preserved. Mr. Webster's father raited his log cabin, for his first dwelling, and there the elder children were boin. The house which succeeded was a one story frame house, with chimney in the middle, baving four reoms on the ground floor, and an addition in the rear for a kitchen. The farm still belongs to the Webster family.

The church in which Mr. Webster was baptized is still standing. The remains of the old log house are still seen, and Mr. Webster has said of them, "I make to it my annual visit. I carry my chil-

are still seen, and Mr. Websier has said of them,
"I make to it my annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by
the generations which have gone before them."

The "Elm Farm" is about three miles from the
original home of the family. Here Mr. Webster
spent his youth. It contains one thousand acres,
hes in the bend of the Merrimae, and is one of the
finest farms in New Hampshire. Within its limits
are the remains of a fort, which was built for defence against the Indian allies of the French.

The buildings on Elm Farm consist of the eld
dwelling, in which Mr. W spent much of his boybood—the house which he now occupies on his
visits to the Granite State—the house of the superintendent of the farm, and the barns, &c., all
painted white, and kept in fine order.

The Marshfield farm—Mr. Webster's home—contains about two thousand acres of undulating and
marshy land, and slopes down to the ocean. It has
belonged to its present owner about twenty-fire

marshy land, and slopes down to the ocean. It has belonged to its present owner about twenty-five years. The farmers in the vicinity acknowledge that they have learned much of improved agriculture from the great statesman. The raising of fine cattle was a passion with Mr. Webster.

The flower garden covers nearly one acro, and contains an immense variety of flowers. The variety of forest trees on the farm is great; many of them have spring from seeds planted by Mr. Webster's own hand.

The buildings on the farm are numerous. Be-

The buildings on the farm are numerous. Issides the owner's mansion and its out houses, there
are the residence of the chief tenant, the dairyman's cottage, the fisherman's house, the agricultural effice, the gardener's house, &c., &c. The mansien was built in 1774; but it has been more than
doubled in size, and has a modern appearance. It
contains a fine Gothic library apartment, planned by
Mr. Webster's daughter, the late Mrs. Appleton.

The Fall Sports OUR CORRESPONDENT ON THE TRAIL ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1852. Hunting Panthers, Wolves, Bears and Deers,

Partridge Shooting, &c., &c. Thus far had I returned from a hunting excursion n the county of St. Lawrence, when Sunday overtook me. As your paper is the great medium for all kinds of information, perhaps I cannot better employ a leisure hour than in communicating some facts which may be interesting to the desciples of Nimrod and Izaak Walton.

Leaving New York in the Hudson River cars, I

soon found myself at Rome, where I left the western railroad, and taking the Rome and Watertown railroad, I was in the latter village in three hours. Watertown is called a village, but it has the thriving appearance of a city. It is a flourishing place of some ten thousand inhabitants. Before the Rome and Watertown road was completed, their isolated situation was a great obstacle to the rapid settlement of that part of the State. A contract has been made for the extension of this road to Canton, the shire town of St. Lawrence county. While upon this subject, I must beg leave to say that New Yorkers suffered themselves to be outgeneraled by the Bostonians, in the struggle for the trade of the northern part of this State, and the vast and fertile region beyond Brockville, in Upper Canada. The Ogdensburg and Rouse Point Road turns the trade which might and ought to concentrate in New York along the Vermont Central and Rutland roads to Boston. The only obstacle to the monopoly of that trade by Boston will be the Rome and Watertown road, if it should ever be completed, to Ogdensburg. And then the route will be very far from a direct one. It will run southeast to Canton, thence southwest to Watertown, and after sweeping west almost to Lake Ontario, will bend southeast again to Rome and Albany, and from there south to New York. It is anything but a direct line. A road ought to have been made before now along the bed of the old road which was made dering the last war from Albany to Ogdensburg, diverging, however, sufficiently to make Brockville the terminus, instead of Ogdensburg. Almost an air line road could be made, which would have the double effect of bringing the wild lands of Hamilton, Herkimer, and St. Lawrence counties, with their vast forests of lumber, into market, and of opening to New York the uncalculable resources of that fertile country which extends for many leagues around Brockville.

But, from pointing out the most practical route for the hunter, I have digressed to trade and commerce. It was a long and tiresome ride from Watertown to Gouverneur, and yet it was over a plank road; but somehow stage drivers fancy they cannot convince you of their importance without making you wait, with shivering forms and chattering teeth, while they laugh and drink at every tavern upon the wayside. At a late hour we halted at Gouverneur. The next morning, having secured a horse and buggy and the services of a guide, we started for the town of Fine. For thirty miles we wound along the banks of the Oawegatchie, a dark and turbulent stream, which rises in the county of Herkimer, and passing through Cranberry lake, flows into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg. We were now upon the border of that forest which extends from the settlements west of Lake Champlain to the town of Fine.

Alighting at a small log house, jus burg and Rouse Point Road turns the trade which might and ought to concentrate in New York along

morning why John had not returned. About nine o'clock the door opened, and the tall form of a hunter glided noiselessly into the room. The greetings were cordial but quiet. The new comer was one of the handsomest men I ever saw, and in his one of the handsomest men I ever saw, and in his manner and bearing was the counterpart of Hawkeye, Cooper's most celebrated character. In the course of the evening I ascertained that John Bossout, the hunter, had slain during the week two martins, one fisher and a wolf. The next day, the 16th of October, the snow fell to the depth of three inches, but as it was Sunday they did not attempt to track the deer. Straying myself into the edge of the wood. I saw, scarcely twenty rods distant, what the wood, I saw, scarcely twenty rods distant, what appeared, at first, the body of a panther; it was only a deer. It was too much for my piety; but when I had returned from the house with my gun,

when I had returned from the house with my gun, I found the game had made too many tracks.

Monday morning we started for the forest, and traversing the old road leading from Albany for ten miles, we arrived at Glasby's shanty, on the upper Oswgatchie, or inlet, as that part of the stream is called which flows into Cranberry lake. Unaccustomed to such long tramps, I was not only very much fatigued but most uncomfortably hungry.

My annetite was soon appeased, but my limbs customed to such long tramps, I was not only very much fatigued but most uncomfortably hungry. My appetite was soon appeased, but my limbs were obstinately stiff. Here our party separated, John Bossout and my self, entering a cance, proceeded up the Oswgatchie. A misty rain now began to fall which required all the impervious qualities of my rubber to exclude. The Oswgatchie is a beautiful stream, narrow, but deep, and bordered on either side by a rich bottom covered with alders, and blue-point grass, which indicate the inexhaustable qualities of the soil. John beguiled the way with aneedotes of encounters with the wild beasts which inhabit that region. Several times he left the cance to look after his traps, while I remained, endeavoring to keep warm. At last I occompanied him to one of them, and as we were threading the path of the wolves, John arrested our steps and quietly remarked, "there is a wolf—the tenth one I have caught this summer." He was a savage looking monster, one of the largest of the species. He neither complained nor exhibited langer, but crouched sulledly to the earth. The unerring rille sent its fatal messenger through his brain and he was soon lifeless. The sharp teeth of the trap were more powerful than his own.

As we returned to the cance we diverged from the path. "Here," said John, "is the spot where a bear, last week, twisted the chain of my trap around these alders, and wrenched his foot away by bending the jawe; and in that clump of alders yonder, I found my largest panther. It was in August. He

these alders, and wrenched his foot away by bending the jaws; and in that elump of alders yonder, it found my largest panther. It was in August. He dragged the trap from the hill yonder. When he saw use coming up, you better blieve he growhed; it fairly made my hair stand on e'nd. He did'est show fight, though, and I finished him in a hurry."
"But," said i, "do you not fear that they will followed. low on your footsteps and pounce upon you when you least expect them?" "Oh no, game is too plenty for that—there is no danger of their attacking a

man."

Entering the canoe, we proceeded up theriver five miles without seeing anything worthy of notice, that is, except the twisting and waving of some bashes as a bear retreated from the edge of the bank, where he had been gathering cherries. That night we stopped in one of Bossout's log shanties. Our bed was boughs spread upon the ground, and with a fire in front, we had a comfortable time. We had left our meat with the other party, with the expectation of obtaining a supply on our way. It was a bad day for pairidges, and two of us tramping through the woods made so much noise that we alarmed the deer. Twice Bossout drew his rifle to his shoulder, but the game became suspicious and whisked away. At twelve we haited, and John, having built up a fire on the bank, at the foot of a glorious fall in the river, put on his meccusins and started in search of game, which was no wabsolutely required. I threw myself on a blanket, and forgetting wolves, pasthers, and bears, was soon fast asleep. Being very much fatigued I slumbered several hours, and when I awoke the sun had sunk nearly to the horizon; still John had not returned, and I had the pleasing prospect of passing the night alone, without a shanty, and destinute of animals food—a charming future, especially when there was superadded a possibility of becoming myself food for animals. But Bossout was too much of a Leatherstocking todesert a friend; and a few minutes later I saw him cross a pole which he had thrown from one one rock to another at the summit of the falls, with the hind quarters of a deer upon his shoulders. What powers of endurance these hunters possess. Bossout had carried seventy five pounds of meat two miles through the woods, and a rifle weighing fourteen pounds. In a few minutes the heart of the deer was roasted, and served as a delicious meal. Entering the canoe, we proceeded up the river five

delicious meal.

We were here rejoined by the rest of our party,

We were here rejoined by the rest of our party, and after having erected a capacious bow tent, we passed the evening in broiling and eating delicious venicon steaks, and in listening to anecdotes of the wilderness. At last we were lulled to sleep by the murmur of the falls, and the rot unpleasant howlings of a pack of wolves hard by.

It is remarkable this sleeping upon the ground, with nothing but a few evergreen boughs between the slumberer and the wet leaves and damp earth, yet they never take cold.

The next morning we started for the settlement, our bread having been exhausted. That day we walked seventeen miles, shooting partridges as we went until we were londed down. Fourteen miles we traced the bed of the "old Albany road," as they call it. In time it must become the bed of a railroad from Albany to Brookville, and the sooner the better. The capitalists of New York and the owners of wild lands on the ronte should look to it. The first, to increase the commerce of our metropolis and the lands to the angestet the vertice. The first, to increase the commerce of our metropolis, and the last, to open to a market the vast forests of pine, spruce and cherry, and the fertile land which is now inhabited by wild beasts alone.

A word to fishermen. If you want rare sport, seek the sheres of Cranberry lake.

Proregation of Parliament-Attempt of Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham to Overthrow the Ministry—The Derby Administration and Free Trade—Extraordinary Coalition of the Pedites and High Tory Party—Louis Napoleon and the Times—Abd-el-Kader—The New Pitle adopted by the Sultan of Turkey-The Six Emperors-The

Our London Correspondence.

LONDON, Oct 22, 1852

Turkish Loan and Its Illegality-Refusal of the Stockbrokers to Ratify the Loan-Enormous Investment of £30,000,000-The Arctic Expedition -The Explorations in Africa, and the American Government-Troops to Cuba-The Condition of Spain-Departure of the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors from Paris, &c.

Parliament met, pro forma, on Thursday, the 21st inst., and was then prorogued to the 4th of November. Ten members, besides the Lord Chancellor, Speaker, and other officials, were present. At the meeting on the 4th, and for a great length of time after, very little of political and party interest will be transacted, as the affair of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and the orations to be made in praise of him, together with the inquiry into the elections, and the numerous cases of bribery and violence exercised, will occupy much time. And when that is all over, it will be some time before Russell and Graham will find a good opportunity to make an onslaught on the ministry, such as they are determined to make, and by which they are confident they will overthrow them. Their confidence, however, is not built on anything solid, and the attempt will certainly not succeed. It is confidently stated that the ministry have resolved to insert in the Queen's speech, to be delivered on the 4th proximo, a sentence declaring the permanence of the policy of free trade in wheat, &c. This public avowal of the abandonment of protection by a protectionist ministry is said to be

the permanence of the policy of free trade in wheat, &c. This public avowal of the abandonment of protection by a protectionist ministry is said to be the required price and guarantee to the Poelites for them to join the ministry, and no doubt it is arranged they will do so. Thus the great and strong old cory party, which Sir Robert Peel broke up by his free trade policy, will be united together again in one strong body, and henceforth England will sleep in the arms of despotism. The retrogade policy will begin, and the English government will be as absolute as that of Austria or Prussis.

The proceedings of Louis Napoleon in France attract great attention here—nothing else is talked of. His triumphant course begins to produce a reaction in the public mind; even the Times anderstee its bitterness. It is evident that if he had not acted with cruelty, and a certain savage wantonness, in his use of the military, he would have been quite popular in England. But the blood shed so prousely, and the reckless transportations and arrests of citizens in such wholesale numbers, prevents the success he has met with from dazzling and captivating the popular mind. The release of Abd-el-Kadir has something of the appearance of duplicity in it, for it is in fact merely a change of his prison house, as he will be transferred to Turkish custody, to Broussa, which is the city in which the prisoners of State and disgraced officers of the Turkish government are confined. He will, no doubt, be more at home, living among Mussulmen, the people of his own faith; but the Sultan has, of course, been engaged to hold him fast, and he will only be aprisoner on parole. Two new emperors will now be established in Europe when Louis is definitively crowned, for the Grand Sultan of Turkey has changed his title simultaneously with the Grand President of France, and is hereforth. This event occurring, with the assumption of the imperial title by the Frence President, is singular enough, so that there will be now six emperors in the world, viz.: th ong the past year thirty millions have been invested in new projects of companies, railways, banks, mines, &c., &c. But the most favored investments are in dividend paying companies, which will, therefore, command good prices for their stocks.

Reports now and then arrive of the Erebus and other ships of Sir John Franklin's having been heard of, but are founded either on hoax or mistake. The last expedition, which sailed from Aberdeen in search is the part year, the paying row returned without any

other ships of Sir John Franklin's having been heard of, but are founded either on hoax or mistake. The last expedition, which sailed from Aberdeen in search of him last year, having now returned without any trace or tidings, it would be folly to indulge any further hopes. Doubtless he and his followers have met the fate of Sir Hugh Willoughby, which the poet Thompson has so graphically and feelingly described in his Seasons, and but for whom he and his fate would never more perhaps have been heard of or thought of by posterity. The folly and inutility of all such expeditions, which the English government has been perpetually carrying on for some hundreds of years, ought now to be faily manifested. What in the world is to be found in regions barred by eternal ice; or if there were any passage there, who could make use of it? The same may be said of the idle explorations in the interior of Africa, which have resulted in nothing but a waste of life and money. When governments send out expeditions in search of nothing, and merely for carriestey, to find, if perchance they should find, what they know nothing of, it is as foolish as the search after the philosopher's stove. The American government has sent out expeditions, but nover as yet on such vague and conjectural researches; of course, it never will, but only aims at the real and the useful.

The affairs of Cuba have begun to excite alarm in the Spanish cabinet at Madrid, which is plainly shown by the activity in the war department, and the numerous troops which are being shipped from Spain for that island from the port of Santander. A new general is said to have been sent extended in the island from the general oblequy which how overshadows it. Spain is evidently determined to fight it out to the last, to maintain this last remnant of her former vast possesions in America; and, for the present, any hopes of insurrection or liberal movement to establish security and order. The provinces of Cordova and Serille, especially, are overnment to establish security an

CAMADA POSTAGE LAWS—We are indebted to Hon John Sanfield Macdonald, Speaker of the Canadian Perliament, for a copy of the above laws recently passed by that body. Among its many provisions we notice two, relating to the United States mill, which are in aubstance as follows:—The fourth section provides that the Porfmaster-General may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make any arrangement, for allowing the mails of the United States to be transported at the expense of the American government over any portion of the province from any one point in the territory of the United States to any other point in the territory of the United States to any other point in the territory, upon obtaining the same privilege for the transported States, when required. The fifth section provides that the United States mail so the province through the United States and to transported, while in the province, shall be deemed to be a mail of Her Majesty so far as to any violation thereof. The eighth section provides that the lawful for any postmaster to dotain any post letter suspected to function any contraband goods or merchandine on which duties are, by law, payable, and to ferward the same to to se nearest collector of Her Majesty's customs, who, in the presence of the person to whom the letter is addressed or in his absence, in case he is prevented from attendance after due notice, to open and commine the same and in case such goods are found the said letter and contents are to be detained for the purpose of presecution, and if no contraband goods are found the said letter and contents are to be detained for the purpose of presecution and if no contraband goods are found the said letter and contents are to be detained for the purpose of presecution and if no contraband goods are found the said letter is to be forwarded to its address—

Befale Advertiser.

Col. George M. Grounrd, Indicted for the killing of dajor Jones. last June, in Florida. has been tried and ac-uitted by the circuit court, at Melionville, Florida.